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## **BRIEF PEACE NOTES**

The installation of the choraccelo, which was given to Mr. and Mrs. David Smiley, was completed at the Lake Mohonk Mountain House the latter part of September. The presentation of the instrument and the opening recital took place on September 25. The fund is not yet complete and subscriptions may be mailed to Mr. Frank J. Linsley, 35 West Park avenue, New Haven, Conn.

. . . With the object of promoting rifle training among the citizens of the country, the National Rifle Association of America is conducting a campaign for funds and memberships among the leading men of the United States. The income of the fund to be raised will be spent to popularize rifle shooting and to introduce it as one of the recognized sports in the athletic curriculum of the schools and colleges of the country. The association claims to have in operation already five hundred rifle clubs among the civilians, sixty among the colleges and universities, and about two hundred among the public and private preparatory schools.

Problems of "War, Peace, and International Relations" were threshed out at the rate of two sessions a day at a conference held September 6 to 11 at Leland Stanford Junior University, under the leadership of Chancellor David Starr Jordan and others. Among the conclusions of the conference were: (1) That physical force is occupying a diminishing rôle in civilization, and that the full realization of its futility by those charged with the administration of government is only a question of time; (2) that military preparedness does not insure peace, and that even defensive preparedness is mischievous, especially if it is not coupled with a clear policy and definition as to who is the enemy against whom preparation must be made; (3) that the cry for preparedness today has its initiative largely in the fear that is carefully nurtured by the manufacturers interested in armaments and munitions.

the children of Antwerp, Belgium, have sent to the children of the United States a souvenir thanking them for the presents given last Christmas. It is printed with the old original types of Christophorus Plantinus, an eminent French printer, who set up in 1555 at Antwerp a printing establishment which became one of the most celebrated of the time. The souvenir reads as follows: "With the cordial thanks of the poor children of Antwerp to their kind-hearted comrades of the United States for their nice Christmas presents." The signers were: Jeanne Ferny, Henriette Nourven, Hilda Van Rickstal, Rosa Van Deraa, Josephina Verrijcke, and Alice Villegas.

... Several events have recently taken place, or will occur in the near future, which tend to show a rapidly developing interest in the peace movement throughout the United States. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will soon take a referendum vote among the chambers of this country as to whether or not it is desirable for the United States to join a league of nations as proposed by the League to Enforce Peace. Peace pageants were given this summer, under the auspices

of the Christian Women's Peace Movement, in nearly every city and town of this country. Toledo, Ohio, was the first city to have a pageant, it being made a special attraction on the Fourth of July.

Statistics recently issued by the National Security League show that it has cost the United States a billion dollars in ten years to maintain an army of 90,000, while in the same time Switzerland has had a citizen army of 500,000 for \$65,000,000. The United States was spending for military purposes more than any other nation at the time the great war commenced. Nearly \$487,000,-000 a year was expended on the army, navy, and pensions. Great Britain in 1914 was spending \$230,000,000 for navy, \$120,000,000 for army, and \$20,000,000 for army pensions; Russia, \$285,000,000 for army, \$122,-000,000 for navy; Germany, \$300,000,000 for army, \$114,000,000 for navy. France, Italy, and Austria-Hungary were far behind. The 1913-1914 army cost of the United States was \$173,000,000, which equaled that of Germany before the Imperial Army Act of 1913. The navy cost of \$140,000,000 was second only to Great Britain, and there was nothing to compare with our pension bill of \$173,000,000.

... The Women's Co-operative Guild in a recent congress at Liverpool, England, passed a series of resolutions under the heading of "Co-operation and Peace." The resolutions were as follows: (1) a declaration that civilized nations should never again resort to war for the settlement of international disputes; (2) an international council and an international court should be set up for the adjustment and decision of international disputes; (3) modern wars are largely the result of conflicting profit-making interests, and just economic relations between nations are necessary if war is to be abolished; (4) there must be open diplomacy; (5) women must have full rights of citizenship if their influence is to be felt in matters which vitally affect them.

... An International Congress of Socialists was held at The Hague in July. Most of the neutral countries and all of the belligerents except France and Belgium were represented. The following demands relating to the war were made: (1) The evacuation of Belgium and French territory and indemnity to Belgium; (2) suppression in the future of all secret treaties; (3) immediate limitation of armaments by all countries, with a view ultimately to abolishing altogether all armed forces of individual states; (4) obligatory arbitration and conciliation in cases of disputes between states; (5) absolute right of all small nationalities to decide their future destiny, this decision to be made a matter of referendum, in which all adult males and females shall participate.

... With the realization that war is directly opposed to industry and to the principles of insurance, a peace day will be held by the World's Insurance Congress, in co-operation with the International Peace Congress, at San Francisco, October 11. The announcement of the congress says that the underwriters of the world should form effective organizations to promote and maintain security and stability in international affairs.